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FAITHFVLL FARRIER.

Syn. 8.64.95

Wherein the depth of his Skill *is layd open in all thoſe principall and* approoved Secrets of Horſeman-*ſhip, which the Author never* publiſhed, but hath kept *in his breſt, and hath beene* the Glory of his *practiſe.*

John Rosworme

Printed at *London* by *Tho. Cotes*, for *Michael Sparke Iunior*, and are to be ſold at the blue Bible in Greene Arbor. 1640.

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To the Reader or Buyer of this Booke.

IT is a true saying, *Tempus omnia terminat.* So I, *Gentle Reader*, having gained experience all my life to these present dayes, wherein I am ready to creepe into the earth, willing now at the important request of my best friends, have yeelded my selfe to lay the glory of my Skill in

Horſemanſhip, open to the World: and having kept ſecret in the Cabinet of my Breſt, theſe Secrets, by which I have gained from many a Noble perſon, many a fayre pound, I now beſtow it upon thee for the value of *ſixe pence*. It may be; ſome will account me a Foole in Print, for diſcloſing my Secrets, but I ever regarded the life of a worthy Horſe, before the word of a foole. For be thou Noble or what elſe, this here I doe is for thy good. If you take pleaſure either in an Horſe to *Hunt*, or for the *Warre*, or for the *Race*, or for to *Draw*, or a *Hackney*; come

come hither, buy, ſee, and welcome. Take my opinion, and thou ſhalt finde in this my honeſt *Faithfull Farrier*, a *Shop* of Skill for thee to view: Let this bee thy Doctor, and thy Druggiſt; Let this be thy Inſtructor and Directer. I hope that no good minded *Farrier*, will be greeved with mee becauſe I give inſight to the Maſter of the Horſe, For if thy Houſe were on fire, why ſhouldeſt thou runne to fetch thy Neighbours Water to quench it, when thine owne is neere at hand? So if the Horſes Owner know by this Booke how to ſave the life of

his Horſe, why ſhould he either ride or runne to the *Farrier?* But it may bee; every Owner of an Horſe will not buy a Booke. It matters not if but every *Farryer* have one, and but that one in a Towne; I doubt not, but with making uſe of that one, many a Man ſhall ſave the life of his Beaſt. Come therfore and read theſe ſecrets, which coſt me *Paines, Study, Practiſe,* and *Labour* All which hath coſt me *Trouble* for thy *Eaſe.* This ſhall bee thy *Pleaſure,* which hath been my *Toyle.* It ſhall bee thy *Profit* which hath been my *Trouble;* And this ſhall bee thy *Faith-*

full

full Farrier and *Inſtructer.*

For what Creature canſt thou name more neceſſary then the Horſe, & what more helpefull in the time of need? For were we without Horſes, in what a ſtrait ſhould we be in, he being the beſt Servant both in *Warre* and *Peace*, and of that ineſtimable value, that he makes a Man proud of his ſervice.

Now if a Horſe bee ſuch a profitable Servant for Man, let us then reſpect the meanes that God hath given us for his cure; For here is a *Schoole* of Skill, for thy knowledge. Firſt, How to make choyſe of a good

good Horſe. Secondly, what Countrey Horſe is the moſt fit for thy uſe; Either for ſervice in *Martiall* or *Warlicke* imployment, or for *Swiftneſſe*, or for *Long travell*, or for *Draught*, or for *Coach*, or for *Cart*, or for *Packe*, or any other *Burthen*. This ſhalt thou finde here, in as ample manner, as if thou wert an old Maſter in *Smithfield*. And this ſhall bee my Glory, even as long as I live, that I have lived to leave this my laſt and beſt worke to the world, and to them which will not live to ſee it buryed in *Oblivion*.

But mee thinkes I heare ſome

ſome *Momus* ſay, That the old Captaine was unadviſed to put this in Print, which hee ever kept as a rare Secret, and it is true, *Veritas odium parit.* But I reply, *Tempus omnia terminat.* And though I had promiſed to my ſelfe, never to have publiſhed this worke, yet being ſo continually importuned to Print it, I was forced to yeeld, though I had promiſed the contrary. And let this excuſe mee to thoſe Noble perſons whoſe bounty I have felt, that for them I was the willinger to publiſh it in Print while I lived, fearing that after my death, my then

Fa-

Fatherleſſe Child might get a new name. But now I leave this, being begot in my old age, to all Noble and worthy Gentlemen, and when they looke not after him, to the *Faithfull Farrier*, to be cheriſhed and to bee knowne by the name of *Captaine*

Gervas Markhams

laſt, and beſt labours.

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THE

THE Faithfull Farrier:

OR,

A Catalogue of all those principall and approoved Secrets in Horsemanship, which the Authour never published, but hath kept secret in his owne breſt, and which have beene the Glory of all his Practiſe.

Obſervations in the electing of Horſes, and what Country Horſe is for what uſe.

THE firſt, and principall thing, which giveth the nobleſt Character, to a good Horſeman, is the well-electing of Horſes for that uſe and purpoſe, for which you intend

to employ them: And in this choice there is no better or readier away than the knowledge of Races and Straynes from whence Horſes deſcend: for it is certaine, that the Clymate, Heate, and Cold, are three excellent Elements, in an Horſes Compoſition.

Touching the election of Horſes by their ſhapes and proportion, by their Colours, and Complexions, and by their Markes and other outward Semblances: I have written ſufficiently in my former Bookes, and intend to reiterate nothing: for nothing ſhall fall from my penne in this Treatiſe but the very ſecrets of mine heart, things certaine and approved, things ſecret and unpubliſhed.

To come then to the election of Horſes, according to their Races, Breeds, and Clymates: If you will elect an Horſe for ſervice, or a Martiall or warlike imployment, then theſe

the ſeare beſt,——

The Neapolitan.
The Sardinian, &c.
The Almaine.
The French.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with a faire well ſhaped, and well mettalled Engliſh Mare.

If you will elect for ſwiftneſſe and ſervice, then,——

The Arabian.
The Barbary.
The Spaniſh.
The Grecian.

Or any of theſe Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our beſt Engliſh Mares.

If you will chuſe for long travell and ſervice, then——

The Engliſh.
The Hungarian.
The Sweathland.

The Poland.
The Iriſh.

If you will chuſe for draught and for ſervice, then
The Flanders.
The Freiſland.
Or any of the *Netherlands*, either Baſtardized in themſelves, or with our Engliſh Races, and theſe are excellent for Coach, for Cart, for Pack or any burden.

The occaſion of inward Sickneſſes, and Accidents, which happen upon thoſe occaſions.

SIckeneſſes are of divers kindes, and proceed from divers cauſes, have their divers Signes, and their divers Remedies, as I have ſhewed in my bookes: But to come neereſt to the marke of curing, let me perſwade you to call to account theſe few

few obſervations.

Firſt, to remember that all ſickeneſſes in Horſes, come either by Heates, in over-violent exerciſe; and then is the Greaſe molten, the heart overſtrained; the vitall blood expelled outward, and the large Pores and Orifices of the heart ſo ſtopped, that the ſpirits cannot retume backe to their proper places, but counfound and mortifie.

Or elſe by Colds, in indiſcreete keeping either before or after exerciſe, and then is the head perplexed the eyes pained, the rootes of the tongue ſwelled, the Lungs tickled and offended with rheumatick moiſture, occaſioning coughing, and the noſtrils ſtill powring out filthy and corrupt matter.

Or elſe by Surfeit of Food, in either eating too much, or too little of that which is good; or in giving any thing at all of that which is unwholeſome. The firſt kils the ſto-

macke oppreſſeth the heart, and ſends up thoſe evill fumes into the head, by which is ingendred the Staggers, Frenzie, and other morrall diſeaſes. The ſecond putrefies the blood, and turnes all nouriſhment into corruption, from whence proceedes the Yellowes, and other ſuch like peſtilent diſeaſes, which ſuffocating the heart, ſpreads it ſelfe univerſally over the whole body, and confounds every faculty and member.

Or laſtly, by Accidents, as when a Horſe receiveth ſome grievous and deepe wound, either in his body or elſe in ſome other vitall and dangerous part, by which nature is ſo offended that inſtantly a generall ſickeneſſe ſeazeth upon the Horſe; and (if not prevented) death ſuddenly followeth: and theſe ſickneſſes, are called *Accidentall Feavers*, for if you obſerve it, you ſhall finde the Horſe ſometimes trembling,

ſometimes ſweating, ſometimes cold, and ſometimes burning.

Thus you ſee there are foure occaſions of ſickeneſſes in Horſes, as Heates, Colds, Surfets, and Accident.

The ſignes of inward ſickeneſſes.

Now to know the true ſignes of the Sickeneſſes; if it proceed from the firſt occaſion, which is *Heates*; then the ſignes are theſe. Firſt, heavineſſe of countenance, ſwelling in the limbes, ſcowring or looſeneſſe of body in the beginning of the ſickeneſſe, and drineſſe or coſtiveneſſe in the latter end: ſhort breath and hot, and a loathing or forſaking of his meate.

If it proceede from the ſecond occaſion, which is *Colds*: then the ſignes are heavineſſe of counte-

nance, and either dull or elſe cloſed up eyes, hard boyle or big puſtules, betweene the Choppes and the rootes of the tongue, and ſometimes an hard ſwelling up from the chops to the rootes of the eare: A rotten and moyſt cough, the Horſe ever chawing ſome looſe, filthy, flegmaticke matter in his mouth after his coughing, which in one reſpect is no evill ſigne, becauſe it ſheweth a rotten cold that is newly gotten, and ſoone to be cleanſed: whereas to cough cleare and hollow, and not to chaw after it, ſhewes a dry cold that is of long continuance, ſore feſtred, and hard to be recovered: Laſtly, his body will fall away, and when he drinketh the water will iſſue forth at his noſtrils; and his eyes will be ever mattery and running, and his haire rough and ſtaring.

If it proceed from the third occaſion, which is Surfeite of *Meates* and

and *Drinkes*, either naturall or unnaturall, thenthe ſignes are theſe: Firſt, heavineſſe of head and countenance, in ſuch a violent manner, that the Horſe can hardly lift his head from the maunger, a dull and dead eye, a ſtaggering and reeling pace, and (if the diſeaſe bee farre growne) a franticke and mad behaviour, as biting the Racke and Maunger, and at ſuch as ſhall come about him, ſomerimes biting at himſelfe, and beating his head againſt the wals, boards, or ground, and other franticke paſſions: But if the diſeaſe bee leſſe contagious in the braine, but more inwardly ſetled at the heart, then the ſignes are, yellowes in the whites of the eyes, and in the inſide of both the upper and nether lippes; and (if the diſeaſe be farre gone) then a yellowes over all the skinne, a continuall faint ſweate, and a deſire a her to lye downe, than to ſtand, beſides a generall

nerall loathing and forſaking of his meate, which is the common ſigne of all ſickneſſes.

Laſtly; if it proceed from the fourth occaſion, which is *Accident*, then the ſignes are a perplexed and troubled body; ſometimes ſweating at the rootes of the eares, in the flanke, and behinde the foreſhoulders againſt the heart, ſometimes trembling over all the body, and ſometimes gloving and burning in the vitall parts, and on the temples of the head, againſt the heart, on the inſide of the forelegs, next of all to the body, and on the inſide of the hinder thighes cloſe to the body; alſo his mouth will be hot and dry, and his tongue ſubject to furring, and to a white ſcalded complexion; laſtly a generall loathing of his meate; but a great thirſtineſſe, and deſire of cold drinke, and when hee can drinke no more yet a deſire ſtill to hold his mouth

in

in the water.

Thus you have the foure occaſi-ons of ſickneſſes, and the ſignes by which to know thoſe occaſions. Now for as much as ſickeneſſes come many times ſuddenly and un-lookt for, and that not any man (how skilfull ſoever) but may ſome-times be overtaken with the ſud-den ſickeneſſe of his Horſe: And though he can after upon conſide-ration, give an account for ſuch ſickeneſſe when it is apparant, yet till nature hath thruſt it forth, the diſeaſe was obſcure to his know-ledge; therefore I will here ſhew thoſe generall and moſt uſuall ſignes which doe attend and waite upon every ſickneſſe, by which you may be enabled to know the ap-proach or beginning of ſickeneſſe before it take faſt hold on the vitall parts, and ſo uſe prevention, or if it have taken ſome ſmall hold, then how to fortifie nature againſt it,

and

and ſo to kill the Contagion, ere it come to any great height of danger, or being at the higheſt, how to qualifie the extremity, and to bringe every vitall part and ſpirit to its firſt moderate ſtate and temper.

Now that you may effect this the better, it is requiſite that you acquaint your knowledge well with the complexions, qualities, cuſtoms and conditions of Horſes: for whenſoever you ſhall find any alteration in any of theſe, bee ſure there will follow alteration of health as thus,

Firſt, in the complections of horſes, which I draw from their colours and countenances: If your Horſe bee a faire bright daplegray, or a fleabitten, a white, a white-gray, or the like; if any of theſe colours, being naturally cleare and bright, ſhall grow duskiſh or cloudy, or the white haires ſhall turne ſandy and reddiſh, it is a ſigne of ſome unnatu-

rall

ll diſtemperature in the Horſe, and
hat he is evill affected, and either
mereth into a conſumption, or into
ome other inward diſeaſe of bo-
y.

If the Horſe be of a pure blacke
olour, a bright bay, a browne bay,
r a red ſorrell without flexen
Mayne, or flexen Taile, a cleare
heſſenut or a mouſe-dun; if theſe
aires ſhall grow diſcoloured and
contrary to their proper natures
hat is to ſay, of a weaker and worſe
complection, as if the blacke turne
dunniſh or yellow: the bright bay,
cloudy, pale, and ſandy: the browne
bay, like the mouſedunne: the red
ſorrell, corrall, or like the yellow-
dunne: the cheſſenut, hoary and
gray: and the mouſedunne, of a
more blacke and pale blue than is
naturall, all theſe are ſignes of in-
ward ſickeneſſes. And as of theſe
colours, ſo of any other colour
whatſoever, if they ſhall alter from
their

their proper and true natures, to a worſe and more uncomely complexion, that is to ſay, to a complexion that is unnaturall, and unproper for an Horſe, they are moſt pregnant ſignes of ſome inward ſickeneſſe, which either lingereth upon the Horſe, or elſe is ſuddenly in breaking forth; and therefore by all meanes remember, that the alteration of colours be unnaturall: For you muſt underſtand, that if the Daple-gray, in proceſſe of time doe turne to White; the darke Iron-gray, to a bright gray; the Blacke, to an Irongray, and ſuch like; that then this is a naturall, and no unnaturall alteration, and ſo no ſigne of ſickeneſſe; and therefore not to be deceived, or to ſtand doubtfull at all, acquaint your ſelfe well with the true colour and complexion of your Horſe, which you ſhall beſt diſcerne when he is in the pride and height of luſt, when he is wanton, full

full of flesh, and smooth, sleeke, and shining: and when you shall see this complexion alter, in part, or all, then ever expect some sickenesse.

As you thus acquaint your selfe with the Complexion of your Horse, which I include in his colour: so you must also have a setled knowledge in his countenance and gestures: and to that end you shall be carefull to marke and note his countenance, and behaviour in all his actions and motions, as well within doores as without, as well in his play as in his rest, at his times of feeding, & at his times of exercise, you shall note the chearefulnesse of his eye, the carriage of his head and necke; which be his angry Characters, and which be his pleasant; when he biteth for wantonnesse, or for offence; and these you shall best finde out, in his feeding, in his exercise, and playing and in his dressing; and if at any time, you finde any of

these

theſe Characters to faile on the ſudden, and that his geſture is more Jumpiſh heavy; then call your ſelfe to account what you have done, either in exerciſe, feeding, ayring, or ordering: for there is no doubt, but there is diſtemprature, and ſickneſſe is approaching if it bee not prevented.

As you thus acquaint your ſelfe with the complexion and countenance of your Horſe ſo you muſt alſo not be ignorant, but obſerve divers other outward and inward qualities, for they are the greateſt lights that can be, both to health and ſickneſſe; and to this end you ſhall eſpecially marke his filling and his emptying, that is, his manner of feeding, and the manner of diſcharging his body.

In his feeding, whether he eateth with a good appetite, or a weake ſtomacke: the firſt is healthfull, the latter unwholeſome. If he eate with

a good Appetite, he will Neigh and call for his meate before it come; when either he seeth his Keeper, or a preparation for feeding, as sifting of his Oates, chipping of his Bread, and the like; hee will receive it cheerefully, and greedily, shaking his head, and shewing other signes of alacrity and rejoycing, which qualities after hee hath used, if on the suddaine he refraine, and so receive his meate dully and unpleasantly, it is a great signe of sickenesse.

As his feeding, so you shall marke his qualities in emptying, as the Time, the Place, the Substance: the Time, as whether hee emptyeth in the Night-time better than in the Day; the place, as whether he emptyeth better in the House or Abroad, whether in the Hand, or when you are mounted, whether before you beginne exercise or else after some gentle motion or stirring; whether

at the Stable doore, or at ſome uſuall places by the way, or in the Ground where you give him his Exerciſe; laſtly, for the ſubſtance, whether it be much or little, if it be much, you muſt forbeare exerciſe and make him empty the oftner; if it be little, then you may fall to labour at pleaſure: then whether it be good or bad, and that commonly falleth out according to the foode he eateth; if it bee cleare, firme, and pale, with white graines, and in complexion like ſweet ſope, then it is wholeſome; if it be blacke, it ſhewes heate in the body, if greaſie, then it ſhewes foulenеſſe, if red and hard it ſhewes coſtiveneſſe, if pale and looſe, then inward coldneſſe. And as thus you obſerve his Ordure, ſo you muſt alſo obſerve his Urine: of both which I have written ſufficiently in my former Bookes.

As theſe qualities of feeding

and emptying, ſo you ſhall note his qualities in Reſt and Watching, that is, in his lying downe and ſtanding up, what houres and time hee obſerveth for either, and how long hee perſevereth in them; and if at any time you finde any ſuddaine or groſſe alteration, then be aſſured of ſome ſickeneſſe approaching. And thus of any other particular quality in your Horſe (which you ſhall obſerve in his health) for it is impoſſible to nominate all, if you find them ſuddenly to ſurpriſe, it is doubtleſſe that there is ſome ſickneſſe following.

As you thus obſerve the Complexion and qualities of the Horſe, ſo you muſt obſerve his naturall cuſtomes and conditions, and how in his livelihood and beſt health hee ſtandeth affected, for to name them I cannot, becauſe they proceed moſt from hidden inclinations, or elſe accidentall apprehenſions, which be-

continuance of time grow to naturall habits: And any of these when they shall surcease or faile, are true prognostications of distemperature and sickenesse.

Many other signes of sickenesse there are, as the not casting of the Coate in due time, Hyde-bound, continuall dislike and leanenesse, where there is good feeding, beside many other: But they are so vulgar and commonly knowne, that I need not rehearse them, and these signes already written are sufficient for knowledge.

The curing of any heart ſickneſſe, or head ſickneſſe, or any ordinary inward ſickneſſe.

I Will now deſcend to the cure of theſe inward ſickeneſſes, and although every ſeverall ſickneſſe have a ſeverall cure, as I have ſhewed at large in my Bookes, yet I will draw all here, into one hidden; but certain and moſt infallible approoved Method, which I have ever found proſperous and fortunate.

Whenſoever, either by the ſignes before rehearſed, or other accident or knowledge you ſhall finde your Horſe grievouſly pained with inward ſickeneſſe, the firſt thing you do, you ſhall open his Neck-veine, and receive ſome of the firſt blood into a Pewter porrenger, which if you ſet it in cold water, it will preſently diſcover the fouleneſſe and putrefaction, ſo then you ſhall let

the Horſe bleed well till the blood change, neither muſt you be nice or tender in this action, becauſe you muſt underſtand that all inward ſickneſes in horſes draw their effects from the putrefaction of the blood onely: And this is the reaſon.

It is certaine that the Horſe (of all other Creatures) hath no Gall or naturall Veſſell, into which to receive the skummy and putrefyed matter which ariſeth from the corrupt and chollericke blood, but it is eyther avoyded in excrements, humours, or moderate exerciſe, and ſweates, or elſe by immoderate exerciſe and violent labour. By too much repletion and fullneſſe, by unwholſome food and evill dyet, or by ſome other naturall defect, this Chollericke corruption increaſing and overflowing, it preſently, and in an inſtant over-ſpreads the whole body, having its courſe through every veine, and ſo diſcoloureth the

he skin, and makes all the outward parts yellow, especially the Eyes, and inside of the Lippes, also mixing with the better blood, and confounding the strength and vertue thereof, it brings a generall faintnesse over all the body, and in the end suffocating the heart, of force there must follow sudden and certaine mortality, and hence proceed those sudden deaths of horses, for which our weake *Farriers* can give but an idle and foolish account.

But to returne to my purpose, after you have taken away good store of blood, and (as you imagine) all, or at least, most part of that which is corrupt, you shall then set him up in the Stable, tying his head to the empty Racke gently and at liberty, neither so high that hee shall be compelled to rest his Head upon the Bridle, nor yet so low that he may thrust his Head into the Maunger, and thus you shall let him

ſtand at leaſt two houres.

Now if the ſickneſſe be not very contageous and dangerous, you ſhall not adminiſter any potion unto him that day, becauſe the veine being opened, and all the humours, powers, and faculties of the body diſturbed, it will be a double vexation to the ſpirits to have the working of the Potion alſo; therefore in this caſe the ſickneſſe not being violent, you may forbeare further adminiſtration, and onely after the Horſe hath faſted, as before ſaid, you ſhall give him ſuch food as he will eate, whether it be Hay, Bread, or Corne; and alwayes provide that it be ſtrong, ſavory, ſweete, dry, and cleane dreſt: as for the quantity it matters not, for a ſmall pittance will maintaine life; and humour is now to the horſe as food, beſides, emptineſſe is no great diſpleaſure.

At high Noone you ſhall give him a ſweete Maſh of Malt and Water

Water made in this manner.

Take halfe a pecke of good Malt well ground, and put it into a payle by it ſelfe, then take a gallon of faire cleere Water, and ſet it on the fire, then when it is come to the height, that it is ready to boyle, put as much of it to the Malt, as will moyſt and cover the Malt all over, and ſtirre them exceedingly well together, cruſhing the Malt with a flat Rudder as much as you can, ever and anon taſting it with your finger, till it be as ſweet as any Honey, and then cover it over with cloathes as cloſe as you can, and ſo let it ſtand and ſtoove for two or three houres at the leaſt; then the houre being come, in which the Horſe is to receive it, uncover the Maſh, and ſtirre it well about; but finding it too hot, then put to it ſome cleare cold Water, that may temper and allay it, but in any wiſe not ſo much as may take away any

part

part of the ſweeteneſſe, and in this tempering with your hand cruſh and ſqueeze the Malt as much as you can, then (the Maſh being lukewarme) give it the Horſe to drinke, and if he will eate of the Malt, let him take therof at his pleaſure. This is the beſt manner of making an ordinary Maſh or Horſe Caudle, for of that nature and quality it is, and to that purpoſe that a Caudle is adminiſtred to a Man, is this given to a Horſe; for you muſt underſtand, that in theſe contagious diſeaſes nothing is more peſtilent than cold Water, and eſpecially when exerciſe cannot be uſed.

The ruder *Farriers* and Horſe-Groomes doe make the Maſh another way, putting the Malt to the Water at the firſt, and ſo boyling them both together, but this is unwholeſome and naught, and that every good Houſe-wife can witneſſe, for this long boyling over-ſcaldes the

the Malt, takes away the ſtrength and ſweeteneſſe, and gives an harſh and unſavoury taſte, which is offenſive to the Horſes Nature.

If your Horſe be coy, and refuſe to take the Maſh, as many are, partly for want of uſe and cuſtome, and partly through weakeneſſe of ſtomacke, then you ſhall ſtraine the Water from the Malt exceeding hard, and ſo give it him with an horne to drink, then take the graines which you have ſo ſtrained and put them in the Maunger before the Horſe, on which whether he feede or no, it matters not, for if he but ſmell and ſnuffell his noſe upon them, it is ſufficient, and the fume thereof is wonderous wholſome for his head.

After you have thus given him his Maſh, you ſhall ſee that he be very warmely cloathed, as namely, a good Woollen Body-Cloath to come round about his heart, a large

Cloath

Cloath or two to come over it, and to be well wiſpt round about, with ſoft, thicke, and large wiſpes; for the little, hard, and neate wiſpes, though they are comely to the eye, yet are they unwholeſome for the body, for their hardneſſe and ſmallneſſe makes an impreſſion into the Horſes ſides, and cauſeth him forbeare to lye downe, when Nature and reſt requireth it.

The Horſe being thus warmely cloathed as aforeſayd, and with a very warme breaſt-cloath before his breaſt, for that is an eſpeciall part to keepe warme, you ſhall then cauſe one or two to rub all his foure Legs from his knees & Cambrels downwards with very hard wiſpes, and to rub them ſo hard as may be; and whilſt his limbes are thus in rubbing, you ſhall take a courſe rubber or two, made of new harden or hempen Cloath, and warming one after another over a pan of Coales, with

with them rubbe the Horſe exceeding much in the nape of the Necke, or the Polle juſt betweene his Eares, and on the Temples of the Head; for there is nothing more wholeſome, than theſe frictions and chafings, for they diſſolve humours, revive all naturall heate, bring a cheereſull nimbleneſſe into the limbes, and purge the head of groſſe cold, and rough matter, cleanſing and purifying the Braine, by which the members and other faculties are fortified, and the whole Body reduced backe to its firſt ſtrength and ability.

As ſoone as you have ended this action of rubbing, you may then let the Horſe take his reſt for two or three houres, and onely leave a locke or two of ſweete Hay in his Racke, and no more, for the leaſt quantity of any thing too much, ſoone cloyeth a ſicke Horſe.

In the Evening you ſhall come

to

to the Horſe againe, and having rubbed all his limbes and head, as was before ſhewed, you ſhall then perfume his head in this manner.

Take of the beſt and pureſt *Olibanum* an ounce, then as much *Storax* and as much *Benjamin*, and bruiſe all them together, I doe not meane bruiſe them to ſmall powder; but onely breake them into ſmall lumps, and mixe them well together, ſo that taking them up betweene your fingers, you may not take up one ingredient alone, but ſome of all. Then take a Chafingdiſh, and if it be poſſible, a Chafingdiſh after the manner of the perfuming Chafingdiſhes, which is wide below where the fire is, and narrow at the top, where the ſmoake avoydeth, and in this Chafingdiſh put well kindled Wood-coales, or ſmall Charcoale, then take ſome of the aforeſayd perfume, and lay it upon the Coales, but in any wiſe ſo as it

may

may not flame but ſmoake, then hold the Chafingdiſh under the Horſes noſe, and let the ſmoake goe up into his Noſtrilles, and thus perfume him well for the ſpace of a quarter of an houre, or halfe an houre at the moſt. Now it may be the Horſe may ſeeme coy to receive this at the firſt, becauſe it is ſtrange unto him, but doe you continue the action, and cheriſh him for bee you well aſſured, after hee hath once received the ſmell into his head, hee will bee as greedy to have it, as you are willing to give it, for there is nothing that delighteth an Horſe more, or more rejoyceth his ſpirits, than ſweete ſavours, and odoriferous ſmels, of which this perfume is one of the chiefeſt.

The effect which this perfume worketh, is, that it purgeth the Braine of all filthy and corrupt matter, and (as you ſhall finde by experience in the working) it diſſolves

ſolves tough matter into water, and brings it away in ſuch abundance, that it is ſometimes ready to extinguiſh the fire as it falleth. It is the greateſt comforter of the Braine that can bee, and from thence ſendeth ſuch cheerefullneſſe to the heart, that it rejoyceth the whole body.

There are diverſe other perfumes which weake Farriers uſe in this caſe, as namely, wet Hay, or rotten Litter, and putting a burning Coale therein, give the ſmoake to the Horſe; But this is a ſtinking ſavour and no perfume, and although it make the Horſe ſnoare and neeſe, and ſo you may imagine it avoydeth foule matter, yet it is nothing ſo, but it offendeth both his Braine and Stomacke, and by the noyſomeneſſe of the ſmell, dulleth and weakeneth the ſpirits, and rather ingendreth infection, than any way abateth infirmity; for from rotten-

neſſe

neſſe there can but rottenneſſe proceed.

Next there is the perfume of Brimſtone, either ſimple of it ſelfe and put upon the fire; or elſe compound with another body, as Butter, Oyle, or the like, and ſo thruſt up into the Horſes noſtrils. This I muſt needes confeſſe is a ſharpe perfume, and evacuateth much foule matter, and diſſolveth the thickeſt matter into thin water: But yet you muſt know, that there is in this Sulphure, or Brimſtone, a certaine earthy and poyſonous quality, which not onely doth offend the vitall parts, but is alſo moſt malignant and injurious both to the eyes of Man and Beaſt, ſo that like *Margery Goodcowe*, if it have one vertue, yet two vices attend it.

Then there are the Perfumes of the Stalkes of *Onions*, *Garlicke*, *Leekes*, *Muſtardſeed*, and the like; or the Perfume of the fruites themſelves

ſelves either burnt or boyled; but theſe are alſo great enemies to the eyes of an Horſe, ſo that I can by no meanes allow them, eſpecially for this reaſon, becauſe that generally all theſe inward ſickneſſes in Horſes doe moſt of all afflict the head and eyes, to which theſe things are enemies.

Alſo there is the Perfume of *Wheate*, *Peny-royall*, and *Sage*, boyled till the *Wheate* burſt, and ſo put it into a Bagge faſtened about the Horſes noſe. This I muſt confeſſe is the beſt of many, yet it is much too weake for a ſtrong infirmity, and the *Peny-royall* hath a bitternes that is offenſive.

As theſe, ſo I could nominate diverſe other, but none ſo excellent as the firſt of all preſcribed, and therefore to it I referre you.

After your Horſe hath beene well perfumed, as beforeſaid, you ſhall let him reſt for a quarter of an houre

houre, and then give him ſuch foode as he will eate, either Bread or Oates, of which how little ſoever he eateth it skils not, for it is to be intended that his ſtomacke is now at the weakeſt.

After hee is fed you ſhall toſſe up his Litter, for you muſt know that hee muſt ſtand upon Litter, Night and Day, and then (if need be) give him more Litter, and but a locke or handfull of Hay, that you may bee ſure to have him very faſting the next Morning, and ſo let him faſt all the Night without diſturbance. The next Morning earely, you ſhall take halfe an ounce of the powder of *Diapente*, as the *Greekes* call it, becauſe of the number five, which *Diapente* is thus made and compounded.

Take of round *Ariſtoloch*, of *Gentian*, of the beſt *Myrrhe*, of *Bayberries*, and of the pureſt ſhavings of *Ivory*, of each one ounce, beate all

but the *Myrrhe* together in a Morter into a fine powder, and ſearſe it through a fine Searſe, then likewiſe beate the Myrrhe by it ſelfe; and ſearſe it alſo, and then mixe all well together in a Morter, and ſo keepe the powder in a cloſe Galley-pot.

When you have taken halfe an ounce of this powder, you ſhall put it into a pinte of the beſt Muſkadine that you can get, and brew them very well together in two pots, toſſing it well to and fro, becauſe otherwiſe the Myrrhe will clotter and lumpe together: when it is well brewed (after you have made cleane your Stable, and righted your Horſes Cloathes) you ſhall with a Horne give him this Potion to drinke. Then if he have any ſmall ſtrength, you ſhall mount his backe, and walke up and downe in ſome warme or ſunny place for an houre, or thereabout; then ſet him up in the Stable warme and well

well littered, and tying him to the Racke in his Bridle, let him ſo ſtand and faſt for another houre, or more; then offer him a little ſweete Hay, or any other meate that he will eate, and ſo let him ſtand ſtill betwixt twelve and one of the Clocke in the afternoone, at which time you ſhall firſt rubbe his Head and Legs well; as was formerly declared for the day before. Then you ſhall perfume him, as was before ſaid, and both thoſe workes finiſhed, you ſhall give him a ſweete Maſh, as was alſo ſhewed before, and ſo let him reſt till the evening, at which time you ſhall offer him either Oates or Bread, but in little quantity, as handfull by handfull, and be ſure it be ſweete and cleane dreſt, ſifted and duſted, and ſo let him reſt till eight of the Clocke at Night, at which time you ſhal againe perfume him. Then put ſweete Hay in his Rack, toſſe up his Litter, & right his

Cloathes, but in any wiſe bare not his body: then having made the Stable cleane, you may leave him to his reſt for that night.

The next day being the third day, you ſhall doe all things as you did the ſecond day, already rehearſed. As firſt, you ſhall give him his potion of *Diapente* and ſweet Wine, then ayre him, at Noone his Maſh, at Evening and Night his perfume, with all other obſervations that were before declared.

The next day, which is the fourth day, there is no doubt (with the helpe of God) but you ſhall finde alteration and health approaching, which you ſhall know by his ſtomacke, by his more cheerefull countenance, and by other outward geſtures, and finding that health is comming, you may then forbeare to give him any more Potions, and onely attend him with good Food, good dreſſing, and moderate exerciſe,

ciſe, neither ſhall you give him any more Maſhes, for although they be wholeſome in the extremity of ſickneſſe, yet being any thing too much uſed, they take away the Horſes ſtomacke, and bring him to a loathing of other meat; and therefore inſtead thereof, you ſhall in the morning after your Horſe is well rubbed and dreſt, take a pottle of faire Water, and heate it ſcalding hot, then put it into a gallon, or two of cleare cold Water, that it may take away the extreame coldneſſe thereof, and then being ſcarcely lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke: You may, if you pleaſe, throw an handfull of Branne, or an handfull of Wheate Meale into the Water, for it is good, and not hurtfull. As ſoone as the Horſe hath drunke, take his backe, and ride him forth gently for an houre, or two.

At Noone perſume him, at Eve-

ing water him as you did in the Morning, and ride him in like manner, Feed him at uſuall houres, as in time of health, and thus doe for three or foure dayes more, then finding his ſtrength increaſing, you may by degrees abate his cloathes, you may water him abroad at ſome cleare River, or Spring, gallop him after his watering, and draw every thing to the ſame cuſtome as you did in beſt health.

Thus you ſee the manner how to cure an Horſe that is ſicke, but not violently ſicke, and as it were at the very point and doore of death, which Cure is this which followeth.

To cure any violent Sickneſſe, if the Horſe be at the very point and doore of death.

IF you ſhall have an Horſe in this extremity, and deſperate caſe, then the firſt thing you doe, you ſhall open his Necke veine, and let him bleed very well: then two houres after his bleeding, take two Ounces of the Powder of *Diapente*, before rehearſed, and beate it in a Morter, with as much clarified pure life Honey, as will bring it to a ſubſtantiall Treakle, for this is an excellent Treakle, and of the *Italians* called Horſe-Mithridate, and is the ſame which our Phyſitians, call *Theriaca Diateſſaron.*

When

When this confection is made, you ſhall take a full halfe ounce thereof, or more, and diſſolve it in a pint and a halfe of Muskadine, and ſo give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne: Then if he have ſo much ability of body, walke him up and downe for halfe an houre, or an houre, either in ſome Sunny place, or ſome cloſe Barne, or empty Houſe; then ſet him up, and let him faſt full an houre.

At Noone give him, if you can get it, a gallon, or neere thereabout, of the firſt running of the ſtrongeſt Ale, before it be put to Barme, and when it is cleere, ſtrong, and carryeth a Royall on the top: But where this is not to be had, then give him a ſweete maſh, perfume him, rub him, cloathe him, dyet, and order him in all reſpects, as are ſhewed you in the former Cure, and thus you ſhall doe for three dayes together without all faile, and then no doubt

doubt but you ſhall ſee health approaching.

At the end of three dayes you ſhall forbeare all ſorts of Maſhes of both kindes, and follow all the preſcriptions before declared:

Now if during the Cure, either through the violence of the Medicine, or the foulenesſe of the Horſes body, you ſhall finde any hard Puſtules or Swellings to riſe up betweene the Horſes Chops, and at the Roote of the Tongue, then you ſhall firſt clip away the haire as cloſe as may be; then you ſhall take a Waxe-Candle, and therewith burne the ſwelling, till you may ſcarifie the skinne, then take a peece of Leather, ſomewhat larger than the ſwelling, and having prickt it all over with the point of your Knife, ſpread thereupon in ſome thicke manner your blacke Shoomakers-Waxe, that is well ſeaſoned and new; then warming it over a

few

few Coles, lay it upon the ſwelling and remoove it not, till it either fall off by it ſelfe, or elſe the ſore breake, then renew the plaiſter, and with it onely heale up the Sore. This Plaiſter for the cheapeneſſe, and meaneneſſe will hardly win credite with thoſe which are curious: But I dare aſſure you (that are a lover of Truth) that there is not a more excellent or Soveragne Plaiſter which belongs to an Horſe, for it ripeneth and breaketh any impoſtumation whatſoever, it aſſwageth any hard ſwelling or tumour, whether in joynts or other Fleſhy parts, and it healeth what it breaketh or ripeneth, and with its heate, it diſſolves all manner of humours that are knit together, and occaſion paine or ſwelling.

There is another accident which attendeth the ſickeneſſe of Horſes, and that is Coſtiveneſſe, or Belly-binding, which maketh an Horſe that

that he cannot Dung, or avoyd his Ordure. This accident when at any time it hapneth, it ſhall bee good for you firſt to rake him, that is, you ſhall annoynt your hand all over with ſweete Butter, or clarified Hogges greaſe: ſome uſe Oyle of Bayes: but it is too ſharpe, and too hot, and many times (if the action be uſed too roughly, or unadviſedly) it breedeth exulceration and ſoreneſſe in the Tuell, and inward parts. Therefore, as before I ſaid, take either Butter or Hogges greaſe, and your hand being all beſmeared therewith, thruſt it up into his Tuell till you feele his Ordure, and then drawing out as much thereof (if it be blacke and hard) as conveniently you can, without doing injury to the Horſe, or ſtriving with your hand to goe too farre: And if you finde it to be very ſore baked within, then after you have raked and got what you can, you ſhall take a great

Candle

Candle or Perchet of three or foure in the pound at the moſt, and cutting off an inch or two of the upper or ſmaller end, with your hand annoint as before, thruſting the great end forward, put it up into his Tuell ſo farre as you can get it; then ſuddenly drawing out your hand, and leaving the Candle behinde you, clap downe his tayle cloſe to his Tuell, and drawing it up betweene his Legges, hold it with both your hands hard, and conſtantly for the ſpace of an houre, or more, in which time the Candle will diſſolve in the Horſes body, and ſo ſeparate and breake his Ordure, that upon the letting looſe of your hands, he will preſently dung.

This you may doe in every caſe of extremity, but not otherwiſe: and beleeve it, you will finde this the moſt excellenteſt Suppoſitory of all other, and that there is no Glyſter which can worke with greater

ter efficacy, or more wholeſomeneſſe.

There is another accident which attendeth the ſickeneſſe of Horſes, and that is quite contrary to this before rehearſed, and is called Laxativenes or Looſenes of body, which is expreſſed by a vehement and violent ſcowring: This, if at any time it ſhall happen, you ſhall at firſt note the violence thereof, and the continuance thereof.

The violence is knowne by the thinneſſe, the ſharpeneſſe, and the oft and ſpeedy avoyding of the Excrements.

The continuance is knowne by the unchangeableneſſe of the Infirmity, and by the proceſſe and long continuance of time, contrary to all naturall and wholeſome cuſtome, for you are to obſerve that an Horſe may have a ſcowring for a day or two, or a little more, and this is not unwholſome, but naturall and good,

and

and if after it ſtay of it ſelfe, then it worketh no evill effect, but if it continue longer, & bring the Horſe into any extraordinary weakeneſſe of body, then you ſhall ſeeke to ſtop it in this manner.

Take a quart of new Milke, and putting thereunto a good ſpoonfull or two of fine Beane flower, and as much *Bolearmoniacke*, finely beaten to powder, boyle altogether till the Milke thicken, and then being made lukewarme, give it the Horſe with an Horne, and doing thus a morning or two; no doubt but it will binde the Horſe; which if it do not, then you ſhall take a quart of Red-Wine, and put thereunto a handfull of the Herbe called Shepheard Purſe, and halfe ſo much of Tanners Barke, and boyle all very well together till the Herbe and the Barke bee ſoft, then ſtraine it, and put thereunto two ſpoonefull of the powder of Cinnamon, and being

being made lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne, and this doe one morning, or two, or three if need require. For mine owne part, I never found but it wrought good effect, and ſo I hope all men ſhall find that approve it.

Now whereas in all my Cures heretofore in this Booke for Sickeneſſes of what extremity ſoever, I make you rely onely upon *Diapente*, or Horſe-Methridate, which is a kind of *Diateſſaron*. And for aſmuch as at many times, & in many places, thoſe things cannot be had, then in ſuch extremity, and the Horſe being at the point of death, inſtead of the powder of *Methridate* aforeſaid, you ſhall take halfe a pint of *Dragon* water, and diſſolve into it, a good ſpoonefull or more of the beſt Treakle upon a ſoft fire of embers; then, being lukewarme, give it the Horſe to drinke with an horne, and thus doe for a morning, two, or three, till

you ſee alteration and health approching.

This expelleth all infection and evill from the heart, comforts the ſpirits, and reſtores Nature to its firſt beſt ſtrength.

And thus you have the uttermoſt ſecrets of my heart, concerning the curing and diſcerning of all manner of inward ſickeneſſes in Horſes, how deſperate, mortall, or contagious ſoever.

The preventing of all inward ſickeneſſes.

THe preventing of inward ſickeneſſes, conſiſteth in two ſpecial obſervations, and conſiderations.

The firſt is to prevent it before it come, ſo that it may not offend at all.

The ſecond, is to take it at the firſt appearance, and ſo prevent it that

that it ariſeth not to any great danger or hazard.

To prevent ſickneſſe that it offend not your Horſe at all, it is an excellent courſe when you put your Horſe to graſſe, ever three or foure dayes before you turne him out, to take Blood from his Necke veine, then the next day after to give him a pinte and a halfe of Muskadine, and halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Diapente*, or three quarters of an ounce of the Horſe *Methridate*, or *Treakle*, before rehearſed, and then by degrees to abate his Cloathes, if he have beene uſed to any, and to make his body familiar with cold. Alſo you ſhall obſerve when you let your Horſe blood, to proportion the quantity which you take from him, according to the goodneſſe or badneſſe of the blood when you behold it; for the loſſe of good blood is unwholeſome, and doth hurt, and to preſerve ill blood, is both dange-

rous and noyſome. Alſo if you obſerve, when you take blood from your Horſe, to receive it into a veſſell, and by ſtirring it about continually as the Horſe bleedeth, to keepe it from clotting, then having bled, to take the blood and to beſmeere it all over the Horſes backe and body, you ſhall finde it wonderfull wholeſome, for it comforteth the body, cleareth the skinne, and breedeth a rejoycing in all the Horſes vitall parts.

Now if you have no determination to put your Horſe to graſſe, and yet you would prevent inward ſickneſſe, then you ſhall obſerve once in two or three moneths, when you have the beſt leaſure to reſt your Horſe after it, not to faile to give your Horſe *Muskadine* and *Diapente*, of *Muskadine* and Horſe *Methridate*, as was before ſhewed, and not to let blood at all, for this very Potion is the greateſt purger and purifier of the

the blood that can be, and avoydeth all that yellow chollericke matter, and other evill and undigeſted humours which corrupt the blood.

Now you are to obſerve here, that although I only preſcribe *Muſkadine*, wherein you ſhall diſſolve your Powder, or *Methridate*, yet know that when you cannot get *Muskadine*, or other ſweete Wine, that then you may take ſtrong Ale, or Beere, but in greater quantity, for as you take but a pint and an half of Wine, you ſhall take of Beere or Ale, a full Alequart; as for the powder of *Methridate* you ſhall keepe the firſt quantity already preſcribed, and if you warme your Beere or Ale a little on the fire, it will not be amiſſe, but better, yet that I referre to your owne diſcretion.

Now to take ſickneſſe at the firſt approach, and to prevent it, that it riſe not to any great danger, you ſhall by all meanes obſerve to looke

well into the occaſions of ſickneſſes which are already ſhewed, and into the ſignes of theſe occaſions, and if you finde your ſelfe guilty of any of thoſe occaſions, or that the Horſe diſcovereth any of the former ſignes, then preſently let the Horſe blood, and three ſeverall mornings after, give him the drinke or Potion before preſcribed, and undoubtedly it will prevent all the force of ſicknes, and reſtore the Horſe to his former ſtrength, and good eſtate of Body. And thus much of all inward ſickneſſes, and their prevention.

Two ſorts of Bals to cure any violent Cold, or Glaunders, to prevent Heartſickneſſe, to purge away all molten Greaſe, to recover a loſt Stomacke, and to keepe the Heart from fainting with exerciſe, and to make a leane Horſe fat ſuddenly.

TAke of Aniſeedes, of Cominſeedes, of Fenegreekeſeedes, of Canthamuſſeedes, of the Powder of Elicampane roots, of each 2. ounces beate them, and ſearſe them to a very fine Powder, then adde to them one ounce of the flower of Brimſtone, then take an ounce of the beſt juyce of Licoras, and diſſolve it in halfe a pinte of white Wine, which done, take an ounce of the Oyle of Aniſeedes, and as much of the Sirup of Coltsfoot, then of Sallet Oile and of fine Life Honey, of each half

a pint, then mixe all this with the former Powder, and with as much fine Wheate flower as will bind and knit them together, then worke them into a ſtiffe paſte, and make thereof Bals ſomewhat bigger than French Walnuts, and ſo keepe them in a cloſe Galley pot, for they will laſt all the yeare: and when you have occaſion to uſe them, take one, and anoynt it all over with ſweet butter, and ſo give the Horſe every morning one, in the manner of a Pill, and ride him a little after it, if you pleaſe, otherwiſe you may chuſe; then feed and water him, abroad or at home, according to your uſuall cuſtome, and thus doe (if it be to prevent ſickneſſe) for three or foure mornings together, but if it be to take away infirmity, then uſe it at leaſt a weeke, or more; if it bee to take away molten Greaſe, or foule-neſſe, then inſtantly after his heate, and in his heate only; but if it be to

fatten

fatten a Horſe, then uſe it at leaſt a fortnight or more. Now if you find any difficulty in the giving of it as Pils: you may then at your pleaſure diſſolve one of theſe Bals either into ſweete Wine, Beere or Ale, and ſo give it the Horſe to drinke with an Horne. But if it be to fatten, and to take away infirmity, as the running Glanders, or ſuch like, then beſides theſe Bals, you ſhall make you theſe ſecond Bals.

Take of Wheat flower ſix pound or more; as ſhall ſuffice to make ſtiffe the Paſt, then take of *Aniſeeds*, of *Cominſeeds*, of *Canthamus*, of *Fenegreeke*, of ordinary Brimſtone, of each two ounces, of Sallet-Oyle a pinte, of Honey a pound and a halfe, of *Whitewine* a pottle, beat the hard ſimples to a fine powder, and ſearſe them, then with the reſt make them into a ſtiffe Paſte. Then of this paſte take a Ball as bigge as a Mans fiſt, and diſſolve it in two, or three gallons

lons of cleere cold running water, by waſhing and laving the Paſte therein, and ſo give it the Horſe to drink at his ordinary watring times, or at any other time when he is diſpoſed to drinke, for he cannot drink too much of this water; then ride and warme him a little after it. Then when the Water is ſpent, do not caſt away the bottome, but filling the veſſell up againe with new freſh water, diſſolve another Ball therein, and thus doe foureteene dayes together at the leaſt, and you ſhall ſee wonderfull effects ariſe thereof.

This water ſcowreth, cleanſeth, and feedeth in admirable manner. And other leſſer Bals, firſt ſpoken off, purge the ſtomacke and intrals of all foulenеſſe, avoydeth molten Greaſe, and fortifyeth Nature ſo powerfully, that it leaves no evill in the Body.

And this ſmall Ball (if it were for

for my life) would I give to an Horſe immediately upon his drawing forth, if he went either to run, to hunt, or to uſe any violent or extreame labour.

An

Another way how to fatten a Horſe ſuddenly.

THere is another way to fatten an Horſe ſuddenly, but not better than that before ſhewed, yet this I have found both good and certain, and therefore I refer it to your owne diſcretion,

Take of *Elicampane*, of *Cominſeedes*, of *Turmericke*, of *Aniſeedes*, of each two ounces, of *Grounſell* an handfull, boyle all theſe very well with three heads of *Garlicke*, cleanſed and ſtamped, in a Gallon of ſtrong Ale; then ſtraine it well, and give the Horſe a quart to drink lukewarme in the morning faſting, then ride him till hee bee warme, then ſet him up warme, and thus doe for foure or five mornings, and then turne the Horſe to graſſe (if the time of the yeare be ſutable therefore)

fore) and he will feede wonderfully and ſuddenly.

But if the time of the yeare ſerve not for graſſe, then you ſhall keepe him in the houſe, and over and beſides the drinke before ſhewed, you ſhall take the fine powder of *Elicampane*, and the fine powder of *Cominſeedes*, of each a like quantity, mixe them well together, then every time you give your Horſes provender, which would be at leaſt thrice a day, as morning, noone, and night. Take halfe an ounce of this Powder, and ſprinckle it by little and little into his Provender, for feare of offence, till all be eaten up. And thus doe for foureteene daies together at the leaſt, and you ſhall ſee the Horſe proſper in wonderfull and ſtrange manner.

How

How to keepe a Horſe or Iade from tyring.

IF you ride on a tyring Iade, or feare the perplexed cruelty of a tyred Iade, then be ſure to carry about you the fine ſearſe Powder of *Elicampane*, and when others baite their Horſes, or that you come to the place of Bayte for your Horſe, the firſt thing you doe, ſet up your Horſe warme, and doe not walke him. After he hath beene well rubbed, take a quart of ſtrong Ale, and put thereto halfe an ounce of the Powder of *Elicampane*, and brew it altogether, then give it the Horſe with an horne, which done, tye his head to the Racke, for you need not care for Provender till night, at which time Provender him well, and in the morning give him Oates or Bread, or both, in plentifull manner,

ner, and being ready to backe him, give him the former quantity of Ale, and the powder aforesaid, and doubtlesse you shall find him to travell with great courage and spirit.

Also if you take a bunch of Penny-royall, and tye it to the mouth of your Bit, or Snaffell, you shall find it very comfortable, and it will cause your Horse to travell lustily.

Now if your Horse notwithstanding all this, doe happen to tire, then you shall take off the Saddle, and with the Herbe called *Arsesmart*, rubbe his backe all over very hard, then laying *Arsesmart* also under the Saddle, so ride him, and if there be any life in him, it will make him goe. For this is a notable torment, and the smart is almost unsufferable; and therefore I would have you use it with great discretion, and seldome, or when extremity requireth it.

Another

Another receipt against tyring, or for any sore or dangerous Cold.

TAke of the best *Indian Necotian* (which we call *Tobacco*) and be sure it be not sophisticated, or by any other accidentall meanes adulterated. Dry this in the Sunne in a Glasse close luted, then pound it very small, and mixe it with an equall quantity of the Powder of Cockleshels, then with the Oyle of *Dill*, and the Oyle of *Cloves*, make the powder into a Paste, or solid body, then make pretty round Bals thereof, as bigge as Wallnuts, and dry them in the shadow, in the *Canicular* dayes, otherwise called the Dogge dayes, then keepe them close in a sweete Galley Pot, and give them as Pils in the time of necessity, that is to say, a Ball at a time, whensoever your Horse

Horſe ſhall faint in travell, or if your Horſe have taken any ſore cold, or ſurfeit, then give him the Ball in the morning faſting, and let him have a little exerciſe after it, then clo. the warme, rub well, and be ſure not to lay any cold water to the Horſes heart, without moderate exerciſe after it, for of all dangers that is the greateſt.

Another receipt for any extraordinary Cold, dry Cough, or purſickeneſſe in an Horſes, which the weake Farriers call, broken winded.

BEcauſe the former Receipt is curious in the making, and aſketh the obſervation of Times, and Seaſons, neither can be effected at all times and houres, therefore I will ſet you downe here the ſecrets of my knowledge, and thoſe ready, eaſie, and approoved Receipts, which I never found to faile, but to worke that goodneſſe which I have ever deſired.

Therefore, whenſoever you finde your Horſe taken with any extreame old Cold, dry Cough, or Purſicknes (which ignorant Farryers call Broken winded) you ſhall take three quarters of an ounce of the Con-

ſerve

ſerve of *Elecampane*, and diſſolve it in a pint and a halfe of the beſt Sack and ſo give it to the Horſe with an Horne, in the morning faſting, and ride him a little after it. And this you ſhall doe divers mornings together, till you ſee the infirmity decreaſe, and waſte away.

Now becauſe there is ſome curioſity in the making of this conſerve of *Elecampane*, and that divers men doe compound according to their divers opinions, I will here ſhew you the ſeverall compoſitions, their ſeverall uſes, and their ſeverall vertues, together with mine owne opinion of the goodnes, as I have found it in my practiſe, and ſo leave it to your owne judgement.

The Conſerve of *Elecampane*, is of two kindes, the one is Simple, the other is Compound.

The Simple Conſerve is made in this manner.

Take of the pureſt Rootes of *Ele-*

campane, that are preſerved in ſweet Sirrup, and beate thoſe Rootes and the Sirruppe together in a Morter, till you have brought it to an entire thinne ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar that can bee gotten, thicken it up, and bring it to the perfect body of a Conſerve, then put it in a Galley pot, and keepe it cloſe, and uſe it in time of neceſſity, as was before ſhewed.

This Simple Conſerve is of excellent uſe, and taketh away any ordinary Cold, or ſtopping, it comforteth the Lungs; inlargeth the Winde, purgeth the head of all filthy matter, and diſſolveth many other obſtructions, yet is not this the beſt Conſerve, nor worketh the beſt effect, if the infirmity be old and dangerous, or if there be any attainture in the Lungs or Liver, therefore in that caſe you ſhall flye to the Compound Conſerve which is made in this manner.

Take

Take the beſt candyed Rootes of *Elocampane* that can be gotten, and beat them in a Morter with the Sirrup of *Colesfoote*, till it be brought to a very thin ſubſtance, then with the fineſt refined Sugar thicken it, as before ſhewed, till it be brought to the true body of a Conſerve; then keepe it cloſe in a Galley pot, and uſe it with Sacke, as was before declared.

This is the true Conſerve, and hath the greateſt vertue; for I have knowne it in the continuance of a ſmall time, and by the dayly uſe thereof, to take away divers dry (and ſuppoſed incurable) Coughes, it hath taken away the heaving of the body, and ſo inlarged the wind, that albeit the motion was before ſwift, like the broken winded, yet it hath come to a moderate and ſlow temper, and the dry Cough which did accompany it, hath beene quite put away.

Now whereas I prescribe unto you the taking of the candyed roots of *Elecampane*, I thinke it not amisse, because the Apothecary is not ever at your elbow; to shew you how you shall Candy them your selfe: As thus,

Take of the finest refined Sugar, or the best white Sugar Candy, and dissolve it in Rose water, then boyle it to an heighth, and when the Sirrup is cold, put in your Rootes, being cleare and well clensed, and let them rest in the Sirruppe a pretty space, then take them out, and boile the Sirruppe over againe, and as before put in your Rootes, then boyle the Sirruppe over againe the third time to an hardnes, putting in more Sugar, but no Rose water, then put in all your Rootes, the Sirruppe being cold, & so let them stand til they candy. And in this wise you may candy all manner of Roots, Flowers or any other thing else.

Now

Now if you finde any difficulty either in the making, or the procuring of theſe Medicines before ſhewed, or that the infirmity not being great, or dangerous, you thinke a Medicine of leſſe force and eaſier to compaſſe, will accompliſh it.

Then you ſhall take of the Sirrup of *Coltsfoote* an ounce, of the fine Powder of *Elecampane*, of *Aniſeeds*, and of *Licoras*, of each halfe an ounce, of browne Sugar Candy an ounce, divided into two parts, then with as much ſweete Butter as will ſuffice, worke all the former Powders, and one part. or halfe of the Sugar Candy, and all the Sirrup, into a ſtiffe Paſte, then divide into two or three Bals, and role them into a round forme, or the faſhion of an Egge, and after role them all over in the other halfe, or part of the Sugar Candy, and then give this whole quantity at one time to

the Horſe in the manner of a Pill, and give them in the morning faſting, then ride the Horſe halfe an houre after the giving, and let him faſt two houres at the leaſt, after he commeth in, and let him be warme cloathed, and ſtopt, and his Limbes and body well rubbed, eſpecially his Head; Let him by no meanes drinke any cold Water, but ſo, as he may have exerciſe after it, and let his exerciſe be moderate and not violent, let his Hay be a little ſprinkled with Water, and his Oates with Beere or Ale; as for Bread, it is of it ſelfe moyſt enough; and let all his meate generally be well duſted, ſifted, or chipped, for nothing is more offenſive than foulneſſe, and dryneſſe, nor more comfortable than cleanneſſe, provided that your Corne be not greene and unſweete in the Mow or Reeke, your Bread new, nor your Hay unſweete or rotten.

Thus

Thus you ſhall doe, not for one morning, or two, but for divers, till you finde amendment; neither ſhall you ſpare any travell or occaſion; but having medicine about you, uſe it in your journeying, for this doth not take away any thing to weaken Nature, but addes to the force thereof, and makes the body a great deale more able.

An excellent ſcowring after any ſore Heate, or for any fat Horſe after his exerciſe.

TAke a quart of good Sacke, and ſet it on the fire in a Baſon, or open Sckillet, and when it is warme take an ounce of the cleereſt Roſſen and bruiſe it exceeding ſmall, then by degrees little after a little, put it into the Sacke, and ſtirre it faſt about for feare of clotting, and when the Sacke and it is incorporated, then take it from the fire, and put thereto halfe a pinte of the beſt Sallet-Oyle, and in the cooling ſtirre them all well together, then laſtly, take an ounce of the browne Sugar Candy beaten to Powder, and put it in alſo, and being lukewarme, give it to the Horſe in the heighth of his heate, as ſoone as you come home from exerciſe, then rub hard, cloathe warme

warme, and let him faſt at leaſt two houres after, but yet depart not your ſelfe, or ſome deputy for you, out of the Stable, but ſtay and keepe the Horſe ſtirring, and waking, partly by extraordinary noyſe and clamour, and partly by action about him, or making him move up and downe as he ſtandeth, for there is nothing more hurtfull to the Horſe, or the working of the Medicine, then ſleepe, ſtillneſſe, and reſt; and nothing better or more availeable to the working of the Medicine than action or motion: for they make the ſpirits worke, and ſtirre up thoſe humours which ſhould be removed, when reſt keepes the ſpirits dull, and the humours ſo incloſed and reſerved, that Nature hath nothing to worke upon.

Whenſoever you give any ſcowring, bee ſure that day to give no cold water after it, for it is binding, and knitteth, and detaineth that foule-

foulenes which the Scowring ſhould take away.

Thus you ſee how to give a Scowring in the proper and due time: But if now either through Errour, Ignorance, or Imagination, that your Horſe is ſo cleane, that he needeth no Scowring (as I know many of opinion, that Scowrings are idle unneceſſary things, and not to be uſed at all) yet your Horſe having his Greaſe molten, and no courſe taken for the avoyding thereof, you finde he droopeth, and languiſheth, as of force the Horſe muſt doe, and experience dayly ſhewes it us. For the opinion that Scowrings are unprofitable, is frivolous and idle. In this caſe, upon the firſt apprehenſion of the evill, you ſhall give the Horſe a ſweete Maſh in the Evening, which is in the ſame nature, and of the ſame quality that a Preparative is before a Purgation: Then the next mor-

morning very earely mount his back and in ſome convenient peece of ground, give your Horſe a gentle heate. I do not meane that you ſhal run him furiouſly, or violently, but to gallop him gently; neither to heat him through the extremity of ſudden and ſharpe labour, but to warme him kindly, through the continuance of moderate exerciſe. Nor would I have you to melt his greaſe anew, but onely to looſen and ſtir up that which was before molten.

Your exerciſe being finiſhed; doe not alight from his backe ſuddenly, but rub him as you ſit on his backe, and ſo bring him home; then preſently having the Scowring ready, as ſoone as you are alighted, give it him lukewarme, then rub him dry, cloathe and ſtop him very warme, and then in all other things do as hath beene before declared.

For any dangerous Bots, Maw-wormes or poysoned Red wormes.

TAke as much *Precipitate* (which is *Mercury Calcynd*) as will gently lie upon a Silver Twopence, and lap it in a peece of sweete Butter, almost as big as an Hens Egge, in the manner of a Pill, and then in the morning fasting, the Horse having stood all night on the Mussell, or at the empty Racke, if it be possible, or otherwise (if the extremity of the disease compell you) at any other time, draw forth the Horses Tongue, and make him swallow downe the Pill, then chase him a little up and downe, and after set him up warme, making him fast full two houres after, and it will kill all manner of Wormes whatsoever: Yet in the administration hereof, you must be wondrous circumspect and

and carefull, for in the *Precipitate* there is a ſtrong poyſonous quality, ſo that by no meanes there muſt be taken more then is preſcribed except with good caution.

Againe, if you mixe the *Precipitate* with a little ſweete Butter, as much as an Hazell-Nut, before you lap it up in the great lumpe of Butter, it will not be worſe but better, and it will allay much of the evill quality. But this I leave to your owne diſcretion, aſſuring you that there is not any thing comparable to this for this infirmity.

For Gourded or foule ſweld Legges, or other part, by reaſon of melting the greaſe, or other accident.

FIrſt with a Fleame pricke the parts that are ſwelled, then take a pinte of Wine Lees, an ounce of Cominſeedes, and an handfull of Wheate flower, and boyle them together till they be thicke, then apply this Poultus very hot to the ſweld parts, renewing it but once in foure and twenty houres, than if this in two or three dayes draw it to an head, then launce it, and heale it either with a plaiſter of Shoo-makers waxe, or elſe with the yoalke of an Egge, Wheate flower and Honey beaten together to a Salve.

But if it doe not draw to any head, and yet the ſwelling continue, then take of Pitch a quarter of a pound

pound, and as much Virgin Wax, of Rozen halfe a pound, of the Iuyce of Isop halfe an ounce, of Galbanum halfe an ounce, of Myrrh secondary halfe a pound, of Bdelium Arabicum halfe an ounce, of Deeres Suet halfe a pound, of Populeon halfe an ounce, of the drops of Storax halfe an ounce: boyle all these together in an earthen pot, and after it be cold take of Bitumen halfe a pound, of Armoniacke an ounce and a halfe, and of Costus as much, beate these into fine powder, and then incorporate them with the other, and boyle them all over againe very well, which done, powre the whole mixture into cold water, and then role it into seven bigge Roles, Plaister-wise, after spread this Plaister upon a peece of Leather, and fold it about the sweld member, or lay it upon the sweld part, and if any thing, then this will asswage it, and give much strength to the Synewes.

You ſhall by no meanes remove this plaiſter, ſo long as it will ſticke on.

This plaiſter I muſt confeſſe, is coſtly, and curious to make, but it is wonderfull ſoveraigne, and of ſingular uſe. For the Horſe that is continually kept with it; I meane that hath it applyed to his Limbes, ever when he commeth from travell, he ſhall never be troubled with ſweld Legges, nor yet ever put out Windgalles.

Now if you will neither goe to this coſt, nor endure this trouble, yet would have your Horſes cured of this infirmity, then aſſuredly I know not any thing better or more approoved, then continually both before and after travell, and in the Houſe, many times in the day to lave and waſh your Horſes Limbes, or other ſweld parts, with the coldeſt and cleareſt Fountaine Water that you can get, and ſometimes let the

the Horſe ſtand in ſome cold cleare River, for the ſpace of a quarter of an houre or more, up to the knees, and cambrels, but no further.

This Medicine, how poore ſoever it looke, is of infinite vertue, and though I write of cold Water, yet is the operation hot and fiery, onely this you muſt take to your remembrance, that this application appertaines not to Impoſtumations, but to Straines, and Swellings, which are without much anguiſh.

To heale or dry up any old Vlcer, or cankerous Sore.

TAke Maſticke, Frankinſence, Cloves, greene Copperas, and Brimſtone, of each a like quantity, of Myrrhe double ſo much as of any one of the other. Beate all to a fine Powder, then burne it on a Chafingdiſh and Coales, but let it not flame. Then as the ſmoake ariſeth, take a good handfull of fine Lint, or Towe, and hold it over the ſmoake, ſo that it may receive all the perfume thereof into it. Then when it is thorowly well perfumed, put the Lint into a very cloſe Boxe, and ſo keepe it.

Then when you have occaſion to uſe it, firſt waſh the ſore with Vrine, then dry it, and laſtly lay on ſome of

of this Lint, or Towe, and thus doe twice a day, and it is a ſpeedy Cure.

As this is Soveraigne for an Horſe, ſo it is as Soveraigne for any Man alſo.

To cure the running Frush, or any Impostumation in the soale of the Foote, to dry up Scratches, Paines, and the like cankerous Sores.

TAke old Vrine and boyle it with good store of Allome, and keepe it in a close vessell by it selfe, then take a good handfull or two of greene Nettles, strong and keene, and spread them on some Plate, or other vessell, and dry them either before the fire, or in an Oven (after the houshold bread is drawn) then crush and bruise them into a very fine Powder, then looke what quantity of Powder there is, and take the like quantity of Pepper, beaten to as fine a Powder, and mixe both very well together; then keepe this Powder in a close Bladder.

Now

Now when you have occaſion to uſe it, firſt waſh the ſore place with the Vrine and Allome, made very warme, and the Sores throughly ſcowred, after dry them with a fine Lawne, or Linnen ragge, and Laſtly, ſtrow or pounce of the Powder, ſo as it may cover all the Sore, and thus doe ever after travell, or once a day in the time of reſt.

For any ſore eye of Horſe, or Beaſt.

TAke the ſhels of ſeven or eight Egges, and cleanſe away the inner ſlime from them ſo cleane as may be, then lay thoſe ſhels betweene two cleane Tyles, and ſo lay them in hot glowing Embers; and cover them all over and on every ſide, and ſo let them lie a good ſpace till the ſhels be all dryed; then take them up, and beate the ſhels to a very fine fearſt Powder, then with a Gooſe quill, blow this powder into the Horſes Eye that is offended with Pinne, Webbe, Filme, or any thickeneſſe, or fouleneſſe, and it is a certaine Cure: and thus doe Morning, Noone, and Night. But if it be for any watry or inflamed Eye, for any Bruiſe, Stripe, or deſcending humour

humour, then take a ſpooneſull and an halfe of the fine ſearſt Powder of white Sugar Candy, and being mixt together with as much May-Butter (if you can get it, or for want thereof, the beſt ſweet Butter) worke both theſe Powders into a gentle Salve, and therewith annoynt the Horſes Eye, Morning, Noone, and Night; for it cleanſeth, purgeth, comforteth, and cooleth.

For

For a Backe-ſinew ſtraine, or any other ſtraine.

TAke an ounce of Turpentine, and two or three ſpoonefuls of *Aqua-vitæ*, and beate them together in a Bladder, or the veſſell, till they come to a perfect Salve; then anoynt the Straine very well therewith, and heate it in, either with an hot Bricke, or elſe a Barre of Iron, and thus doing three or foure times, it will take away the Straine.

For any old ſtraine, or lamneſſe in Ioynts Synewes, &c.

TAke Bores Greaſe, Bolearmoniacke, blacke Sope, and Nerve Oyle, of each a like quantity, boyle them well together, and then apply it hot to the griefe, rubbing and chafing it in exceedingly, and alſo heating it in very well, either with an hot Brickebar, or hot Fire-ſhovell, or an hot Barre of Iron, and thus doe once a day untill the paine doe depart away.

For any griefe, paine, numbneſſe, weakeneſſe, or ſwelling in Ioynts, that commeth of a cold cauſe.

TAke *Aqua-vitæ*, and heate it on the fire, and therewith bathe the grieved part, or member very well, and holding an hot Barre of Iron before it, make the Medicine to ſincke in: then take a Linnen cloath, and wet it well in the ſame *Aqua-vitæ*; Laſtly, take Pepper beaten and ſearſt to a fine duſt, and therewith cover the wet cloath all over very thicke, and ſo fold it about the greeved part; then take a dry Rouller, and roule it about the wet, and ſo let the Horſe reſt: And thus doe once a day at leaſt, till you find ſome amendment.

For any desperate and incurable straine in the shoulder, or other hidden parts, for any Fistula, Pole-evill, or other Impostumation or swelling.

TAke a large earthen Vessell of a gallon, two, or three, and almost fill it with the Herbe Arsesmart, and Brookelime, equall in quantity and equally mixt, then put to them as much of the oldest and strongest Vrine that can be got, as will cover the Herbes all over, and fill the Vessell full; then cover the pot close with a stone, board, or such like thing, and so let it stand, for this can never be too old.

Now when you have occasion to use it for any griefe aforesaid, you shall take an earthen Pipkin, and

put

put thereinto both of the Vrine and the Herbes ſo much as ſhall be convenient for the griefe, and you ſhall boyle it well upon the fire. Then if it be for a Shoulder ſtraine, you ſhall take an old Boote, and cut off the Foote, ſo that you may draw it over the Horſes foote, and above his knee, almoſt to the elbow of his Shoulder, keeping the nether part of the Boote as cloſe and ſtraite about his legge as may be, but the upper part (which covereth all the ſhoulder) muſt be wide and ſpacious: Into this Boote thruſt all your mixture as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it, and lay it faſt and cloſe about the ſhoulder; eſpecially before and behinde, then drawing up the upper part of the Boote, ſo faſten it to the Mayne of the Horſe, that it may by no meanes ſlippe downe, but keepe conſtant and firme. And thus you muſt doe once or twice a day till the griefe depart.

As

As for the effect thereof, you ſhall finde it, for this is the violenteſt of all Medicines, ſo that if there be any foule matter that muſt come forth, this will in an inſtant bring it to an head, ripen, breake, and heale it: if there be no ſuch thing, then in as ſhort a time, it will drive away the offending humours, take away the ſwelling, and give preſent eaſe.

Yet would I have you to uſe this but in extremity, becauſe for the time, the torment is almoſt inſufferable, and indeed, for nothing but an Horſe to indure.

Now if it be for a Fiſtula, or any ſuch like Impoſtumation, or Swelling, then you may ſpare the Boote, and only lay on the Medicine in the manner of a Pultus, and it will be altogether ſufficient.

For Foundering, Frettizing, or any imperfection in the Feete, or Hoofes of an Horſe.

FIrſt pare thinne, open the Heeles wide, and Shooe large, ſtrong, and hollow, then take a quantity of Cowes Dung, halfe ſo much Greaſe, or Kitchinſee, a like quantity of Tarre, and a like quantity of Soot, boyle all theſe very well together, and then boyling-hot as may bee, ſee you ſtop your Horſes Feete therewith daily, and it will not onely take away all anguiſh, but alſo ſtrengthen the Hoofes, and make them to indure any labour. But when you journey or travell the Horſe (as exerciſe availeth much for this Cure) then put in the aforeſaid ſtopping cold, the firſt night after his labour, and adde unto it the white of an Egge or two, for that will

will take away the heate and beating of the former dayes labour, and will keepe the Frush strong and dry. But in time of rest, let it be boyling hot as aforesaid.

Now if the Hoose bee naturally brickle, or by accident broken, or by the former infirmity dryed up & straitned; Then to inlarge it, to make it tough, and to make it to grow swiftly, take of Pigges grease, or of Hogges grease, of Turpentine, and of Mastick, of each a like quantity, and halfe so much Lard as of all the rest, melt all but the Turpentine on the fire, and being melted, take it from the fire, and then put in the Turpentine, stirring it about, incorporate all very well together, then put it into a Galley-pot, and when it is cold, be sure you cover it close.

With this Salve, twice or thrice a day annoynt the crownets of the

Horſes Hooſes, cloſe by the haire, at the ſetting on of the Hooſe, and it will make it ſhoot faſt, and grow tough and large.

For

For hurts upon the Crownets of the hoofes as over reach, Stub, or Pricke, &c.

FIrſt, take of Sope, and Salt, of each a like quantity, and mixe them together like a Paſte: Then having cut out the overreach, or hurt, and laid it plaine, firſt waſh it with Vrine and Salt, or Beere and Salt, and with a cloath dry it, then bind on the mixt Sope and Salt, not renewing it in 24. houres, and thus doe (if the wound be great) for three or foure dayes together: then having drawne out all the venome (as this ſalve will quickely doe) then take a ſpoonefull or two of Traine-Oyle, and as much Ceruſe (which we call white Lead) and mixe it together to a thicke Salve, then ſpread that upon the Sore Morning and

Evening till it be whole, which will be effected ſuddenly; for nothing doth dry up ſooner, nor is more kindly and naturall, for the breeding of a new Hoofe than this, as you ſhall find by experience.

How

How to helpe the Surbating, or ſorenesſe in the Feete.

WHen you finde your Horſe to bee Surbated, preſently clap into each of his forefeete two new layd Egges, and cruſh them therein, then upon the toppe of them lay good ſtore of Cow-dung, thus ſtop him, and in foure houres he will recover.

For any Bony excreſsion ariſing upon any member of an Horſe; as Splint, Spaven, Curbe, Ringbone, &c.

TAke the Roote of Elicampane, well cleanſed, and lap it in a paper, and roſt it as you would roſt a Warden in hot embers; then as hot as the Horſe can ſuffer it (for you muſt not ſcald) after you have rub'd and chafte the excreſſion, clap this thereunto, and binde it on hard, and in once or twice dreſſing it will conſume the excreſſion.

Alſo if morning and evening you rub the excreſſion with the Oyle of Origanum, it will conſume away the hardneſſe.

Obſer-

Observations in giving of Fire, or using of Corosives, which heale all sorts of Farcies, Cankers, Fistulaes, Leprosies, Maungees, Scabs, &c.

THere are two wayes to give fire, the one Actuall, and the other Potentiall; the first is done by Medicine, either Corosive, Putrefactive or Caustick.

The Actuall fire stoppeth corruption of members, and stancheth blood, provided the Sinews, Cords, and Ligaments be not toucht. The best Instruments to cauterize or seare with, are of Gold or Silver; the second best, are of Copper; and the worst, but most usuall are of Iron.

The Potentiall fires are Medecins

Corosive, Putrefactive, or Caustick. Corosives are simple or compound; the simple Corosives, are Roch-Allome, burnt or unburnt, Red Corall, Mercury sublimed, &c. The compound, are Vnguentum Apostolorum, Vnguentum Ægyptiacum, and Vnguentum Coraceum, with others.

Medecines Putrefactive, are your Arsenick, Realgar, Chrisocollo, and Aconitum.

Medecines which are Caustick, are strong Lye, Lime, Vitriol, Aqua-Fortis and the like.

Corosives are weaker then Putrefactives, and Putrefactives are weaker than Caustickes.

Corosives worke in the soft flesh, Putrefactives in the hard, and Caustickes breake the sound skin.

Thus you see the use of these things, you may apply them at your pleasure; for these cure all sorts of Farcies,

Fareies, Cankers, Fiſtulaes, Lepro-
ſies, Maunges, Scabs, and ſuch
like poyſonous In-
fection.

How

How to defend an Horſe from Flyes.

THis is a noyſome offence in the Sommer time, therefore when you finde the trouble thereof, take Arſeſmart, and ſteepe it in running water, and make it exceeding ſtrong of the Herbe, and therewith ſprinkle and waſh the Horſe all over, and no Fly will touch him a ſecond time.

The Ivy, or Rue, or Herbe of Grace will doe the like.

How to make a white Starre, or white Spot in an Horſes face, or in any other part.

TAke two or three Apples, the ſowreſt you can get, and roſt them at a quicke fire, then being in the height of their heate, take one of them in a Cloath, or other defence, and having cut off the skinne, clap the hot Apple to the Horſes Forehead, and hold it hard thereto till the heate be aſſwaged; then try if the Haire will come off, which if it will not, then take another hot Apple, and doe as before: then when the Haire is come off, as broad as you would have it, take another hot Apple, and clappe it to the ſcalded skinne, holding it hard to, till all the skin bliſter, and come off as well as the

the Haire, then annoynt the sore place, twice or thrice a day with Honey, and the next Haire which commeth will be white.

How

How to keepe your woollen Horſe-cloaths Breaſt-cloathes, Rubbers, and the like from Mothes.

WHen you turne your Horſe or Horſes to Graſſe, take all your Woollen Cloathes, of what kinde ſoever, and firſt waſh them cleane, and dry them, then hang them in the Sunne, duſt them, and bruſh them, then lay then on ſome Fleakes or other open things, a pretty diſtance from the ground, and ſpread all open; then take the hoofes of Horſes; or Cattell, and chopping them in peeces, burne them under the Woollen things, ſo as the ſmok may come to them in every part, then being thorowly ſmoked, fold them up handſomely, and betweene every fold, ſtrow the powder of Wallnut-tree-leaves well dryed, and

and ſo lay them up in a Cheſt; and you ſhall never care for the offence of Mothes, which is very unwholeſome for the Horſe, and breeds in him a diſlike.

Others uſe to rub their Cloathes on the wrong ſides all over with the tops and tender parts of Wormewood, and it hath the like effect.

Thus you may alſo preſerve any Arras, Tapeſtree, or other hangings, and any Linnen or Woollen Garments whatſoever.

FINIS.

The Glaſſe doth runne, and Time doth goe,

Study me in thy Prime

The Glaſſe doth runne, and Time doth goe,

Death hath his end I have not ſo.

Bury Death and weary Time,